THE FREEMAN

A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

SUPPLEMENT. SEPTEMBER, 27, 1890.

33 and 35 S. Illinois Street.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, OMAHA, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, — STORES. — CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY, DENVER, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS,

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Over a thousand new Fall and Winter styles to choose.

SUITINGS. $20 TO $45 TO ORDER.
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Made at short notice if required; a week's time would be better for us and for you.

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The Leading Restaurant

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Caps, Black and in Colors. New Style Bonnets and Hats

—AT—

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PARK
Drug Store

Corner West and Washington Streets
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No. 2 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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BOARD OF TRADE
—CIGAR,—
THE CHANCE OF MARION COUNTY,
and if you've got a dime call for the
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BEFORE entering any Association examine the plan and practical workings of the Provident Savings, Loan and Investment Association. Its plan is the simplest, fairest and best. It embraces all the best points of the other associations and believes that it has escaped their defects. You can enter at any time, get a loan at any time and withdraw at any time. The premium is limited and the same to all. The profits are divided and credited every six months. Interest is compounded. Shares are $200; dues 50c per week per share. Office open at 89 East Market street all week and on Saturday until 8 p. m. We solicit inquiry. All questions cheerfully answered.

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THERE ARE NONE BETTER.
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Walking Clubs.

Autumn is at hand. Its bracing air will make you feel like exercising briskly. Now is the time therefore to organize your walking clubs. The leaves will begin to turn to gold and scarlet and russet; the apples—the few there are of them—blush and bend before your gaze inviting. Brown nuts are nearly ripe. The young squirrels scamper among the trees and turn their merry, saucy eyes toward you in challenge. The corn waves golden: the pumpkins gleam brilliant on the ground. The fried chicken, the bursting baked sweet potato, the stewed pears, crimson tomato and rich cream and butter wait your coming at every farm house.

Organize walking parties, clubs of ladies and gentlemen. Take a morning—well, take any kind of a morning when it does not rain, let your feet be shod strongly and comfortably, and go for a walk of as many miles as you can make without fatigue, to begin. Hold your head erect, throw your chest upward and forward, breathe from your toes up and walk. Follow not a mincing, slovenly gait, as if your knees were not strong enough to support your body, but strike a long, swinging step from the hip joints. Swing your arms as though the world belonged to you, and you had it all to move in.

Meet periodically for these walks, you and your friends, once a week at least, all you who are kept indoors, and you who are sitting at desks year in and year out. At the turning point in your journey, before you start back home, get dinner at a farmhouse and eat what we have told you about. Then home, at night a brisk, cleansing bath and to bed. You will no longer think this world is sheol.

Keep these walks up till next hot weather season. This is the way to be healthy, wealthy and wise.

If Cholera Comes.

The rumored appearance of cholera in London, even to the extent of a single case, naturally sets people to thinking. What if it should come to America? A well known English authority whom a correspondent of The New York Herald interviewed on the subject says the best thing is not to get scared and not to drink whisky. Dr. Kerr said to the newspaper man:

Let me entreat you to caution your readers, in the event of a visitation of cholera, against two things—panic and alcohol. Many people have died of cholera who, humanly speaking, had no business to have it, but were attacked simply because they were afraid of taking it. As regards alcohol, it is not only a potent provocative of cholera when that disease is about, but it is a most unreliable and unsafe remedy.

The chief precaution is to go about one's ordinary business without fear. Avoid, as I said, all intoxicating drinks, also unripe or overripe fruit, and such articles of food as from past experience the individual knows are apt to disagree with him. There should be moderation in eating and drinking, with meals as regular as possible, and these eaten slowly. There should also be strict attention to cleanliness, with fresh air, exercise and observance of all hygienic rules. These are practical precautions.

Past experience has convinced me that the intemperate are most likely to be attacked by cholera and least likely to recover. After the intemperate those who have a nervous dread of thinking of disease.

The eminent doctor further advises us to send for a physician at once if we think we have cholera, meantime taking some scalded milk or lime water and milk, and an ordinary hot mixture, with ginger, red pepper, laudanum, etc., in it. If you are in pain, go to bed and cover up warm and drink hot water, so as to put you into a perspiration. Hot water bottles will help check the tendency to chill. But the most important precautions are to keep your person, clothing, premises, likewise your heart and conscience, perfectly clean, and eat lightly. Disinfectants must be freely used in homes where any sickness prevails, and, indeed, in all homes where there is any decaying vegetable or animal matter about.

Finally, don't get scared. Remember that you live in a Christian nation, among people who profess to believe there is a power that will deliver them from all troubles. It is a good plan for Christians to trust in the Lord a little once in a while.

There is always some cholera in Asia, but it does not often come to Europe or America. In Mecca and its vicinity recently there were over sixty deaths in one day among the Mohammedan pilgrims.

Dreadful!

Dr. J. R. Buchanan, of Louisville, has done considerable in the way of prophesying and psychometrizing in his time, but his latest effort in that line eclipses all the rest for brilliancy and originality. He writes in The Arena that our earth is bowling along toward "an infinite horror, in which a sudden death is our happiest fate." So far as the doctor is concerned personally he does not care, since he is already on the home stretch of his last quarter of a century, and the terror will not come in his time.

But for the rest of the world, those who are still to live "twenty-three or twenty-four years," there will come a "convulsionary period" the like of which has not been known since Noah's flood. To begin, the power of the church will be shivered to splinters—nothing left of it. The power of the state will fare little better, and "the marriage relation will approximate freedom." There will come the utter destruction of monarchy, leaving only the sultan of Turkey on his shabby and effete old throne. It is very kind of Dr. Buchanan to except the sultan from the junk shop of oblivion to which he consigns all the rest of the monarchs. But even we of the United States are not to escape. The Republican party will go to sticks, to be followed by the Democratic party in power; the Democrats will give no better satisfaction than the Republicans did, and they too will go down ingloriously, never to rise again. This ought to be a satisfaction to both parties. The Labor party will then take hold, and run things to suit itself.

Sanguinary revolution will break out in Europe at the beginning of the next century. Nineteen years from now we shall have in this country "war or quasi war," with scenes of so horrible a nature that in mercy to our nervous systems the doctor does not tell us what they are. Nature will follow politics and the whole planet will go to flinders. In thirteen or fourteen years cold seasons will stop growing things and there will be famine and pestilence. The Mississippi river will shake his mane and go on the rampage, and he never will stop his antics again, but will become a periodical horror, engulfing unhappy creatures along his banks without warning or mercy. The choicest horror we have left to close with. That is that in twenty-three or twenty-four years, suddenly, about the hour of noon, day not stated, in the twinkling of an eye the whole Atlantic coast south of New England will sink fifty feet under water.

A Japanese Psalm of Life.

The poet Longfellow's old home, with its priceless memories and treasures, is still occupied by his daughter, who does many benevolent acts in a quiet way. Among the interesting mementoes in Longfellow's possession were an inkstand that had belonged to Coleridge and a sketch of Minnehaha falls painted by Lord Dufferin.

But the most attractive of all in the collection, perhaps, is a very large carved bookcase containing copies of Longfellow's works in all the foreign languages into which they have been translated. A yellow Japanese fan contains the "Psalm of Life" inscribed on it in full, translated into that language. The simple words,

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but an empty dream,
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem,

look like ordinary tea chest characters on the fan. But when translated into the gorgeously flowing oriental tea chest tongue, and then rendered back into plain, practical English, the familiar lines read as follows:

Do not manifest your discontent in a piece of verse.
A hundred years (of life) are as one sleep;
(So soon are they gone).
The short dream (early death),
The long dream (death after long life),
Alike are dreams (so far as the body is concerned)
After death.
There still remains the spirit which is to live inviolate.

The New York Tribune says that the only proper word to denote death by electricity is electrothanasia. Would The Tribune perhaps say that Kemmler was electrothanasized?

THAT MASS MEETING

Of Colored Republicans Last Friday for the Purpose of Expressing their Friendship for and Appreciation of Mr. Taggart —Political Notes and Pickups—

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Marion County was held at the Hotel Brotherhood Hall last Friday evening. It was a meeting of the colored voters, irrespective of party, for the purpose of endorsing Auditor Thomas Taggart for re-election. It was a republican meeting and it was composed of the leading colored men of the city. There were present such men as W. Allison Sweeney, Revs. E. B. Martin, J. A. Davis, and G. A. Sissle, Otto Gibbs, Wm. Dickson, Jackson Francis, Ceil Sanders, Wm. Pearce, Charles Rodgers, Edward Scott, Conrad Burley, Geo. W. Woods, L. D. S. Christy, George Goins, Marshall Davis, John Roberts, all the members of the Brotherhood band and many others. The meeting was called to order by Ceil Sanders, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, after which the editor of THE FREEMAN was made chairman. After a few introductory remarks the chair called on W. Allison Sweeney, who made one of his characteristic speeches. He spoke for nearly an hour and held the audience as one man by his eloquence, truths and mellifluous diction. He declared that the time had come when colored men should lay aside the party yoke and vote and act as men; that while he was a republican he was not afraid to openly declare himself for a man who had done as much for the race as Tom Taggart had. He said he wanted every man present to not only vote for Tom Taggart, but to do his utmost to get his friends to do likewise. His speech had a telling effect, for no sooner had he finished than fifteen or twenty had the floor at the same time, all ready to speak. Speeches were made by Messrs Prim, S. Ford, W. T. Floyd, L. A Simpson, Conrad Burley, W. Lovens and others. The meeting then adjourned after refreshments furnished by J. Francis and Ceil Sanders.

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The campaign is growing hotter and hotter and the perrenial election wagers are beginning to indicate the current of the (political) winds. Wagers are being made daily—$500 to $250 that Taggart and Wilson will be elected, also that Backus will trot in ahead of Johnson with plenty of votes to spare. Said a knowing Republican the other day: "Taggart will go in with a larger majority than he did four years ago, but Wilson has a strong antagonist in Stiles. Stiles is a hustler and will lead the Republican ticket."

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Mr. Howland, candidate for judge of the Supreme Court will not have the walk-away anticipated by his friends just after his nomination. E. A. Brown his opponent on the Democratic ticket, is one of the brightest young lawyers in Marion county, and his friends are legions. They are not all Democrats either.

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That old veteran, Backus, is making friends and votes every day and is sure to be elected. He is very popular with the colored voters and his strength will be largely recruited from them.

—

Chairman Holt has the county organization in splendid shape and it is general talk that with the possible exception of Tom Taggart, he is the most efficient chairman Marion county ever had. He says the entire ticket will be elected.

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While the Afro-American vote of Marion county are independent, and will exercise it in the coming election, we do not believe they will forget McCoy. He is a representative Afro-American and should have not only

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

Ushers and participants will appear in full dress the 29th.

—Mrs. W. E. Givens, of 141 Elm street, is on the sick list.

—Mrs. Chas. Revels made a pleasant trip to Franklin this week.

—Mrs. E. E. Proctor and Mrs. E. B. Martin are visting in Chicago.

—John Robbins and Al Shoecraft attended the State Fair Thursday.

—Doc Faison, of the English Hotel bar, is up and at his post of duty again.

—Charles Shoecraft, of Muncie, Ind., was the guest of Major Gardner this week.

—The piano used at the great May festival will be used at the Thomas Recital.

—Wm. Butler, of Sandusky, Ohio, passed through the city Wednesday evening.

--Detective John Smith, of Chicago, was in the city a few days this week on business.

—Chas. Ward, of Farmland, was the guest of his brother, Policeman Ward, Thursday.

—50c to $1.50 saved on every hat, at the Danbury Hat Co., 23 W. Washington street.

—Henry Brown, jr., of Crawfordsville, spent the week in the city seeing the sights.

—J. W. Willis, a contractor of La Fayette, Ind., was in the city Thursday on business.

—John Lampkins, of Muncie, has accepted a position with J. C. Adams as brick moulder.

—The lowest priced hat house in the world is the Danbury Hat Co., 23 W. Washington street.

—Mrs. Sarah White was called to Knightstown last week, owing to the illness of her brother-in-law.

—The Thomas Recital at Vermont street church Monday evening next, promises to be a swell affair.

—Mrs. C. S. Smith, of Nashville, Tenn., with her little daughter, passed through the city this week from Muncie, enroute to Nashville.

—Miss Mamie Pettiford, after a pleasant visit to friends, returned to her home in Franklin, Mondsy.

—The wide band hat is all the go and the Danbury Hat Co., 23 W. Washington street, have 'em at all prices.

—A full line of gents' furnishing goods at popular prices. Danbury Hat Co., 23 W. Washington street.

—The South Mission A. M. E. church corner Meridian and Wilcon street, will give a fine entertainment this evening.

—Wesley Means and John Douglass, a vetinary surgeon of Muncie, Ind., took in the sights at the Fair Thursday.

—Have race pride and patronize J. W. Webber, the colored jeweler, who is employed by Geo. N. Joss, 82 Indiana Ave.

—Press representatives from all the papers will be present at the Thomas Recital also the cities leading dramatic critique.

—We sell you the same 4-ply linen collar that all dealers get 15 cents for, at 10 cents. Danbury Hat Co., 23 W. Washington street.

—The best and cheapest hat store is Seaton's Hat Store, 27 North Pennsylvania street, just south of the post office. All late style hats.

—The famous Buckeye Quartette, composed of Messrs. L. Henderson, Chas. Gordon, Cal Smith and Joe Brown spent the week in the city.

—The trouble at Lovely Lane A. M. E. Zion Church caused by the appointment of Rev. T. J. Manson is still unsettled, and the daily white press is having lots of fun out of it.

—For Rent—House of three rooms, centrally located, newly papered, with natural gas, cistern and other conveniences. Suitable for small family for $6 a month. Address "B," FREEMAN office.

—The local Afro-American League Club, with President J. S. Hinton in the chair, had a rousing meeting Wednesday evening at Simpson Chapel.

—Miss Ella B. Spencer, author of "Branded by the Dead," and one of the best dramatic readers of the country, will appear here about the second week in October assisted by the Star Concert Company.

—Rev. J. M. Townsend, Recooder of of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., was in the city this week and made one of his characteristic talks at Bethel Church Sunday evening to a crowded audience.

—John M. Robbins, of Muncie, the celebrated teacher of guitar and champion harmonacist who was the guest of Rev. Walker this week, made THE FREEMAN office a pleasant call Thursday. Mr. Robbins was one of the late proprietors of Patterson and Robbins Superb Concert Company.

—K. Lawson, better known as "Ky" is entitled to a banana. He has done something to his shop—has new paper, four chairs and talks enough for a man twice his size.—You can get the best work in town at his place.

—The semi-centennial of the A. M. E. Conference of Indiana will be held at Richmond, Ind., Oct. 2nd, and a large attendance of representative ministers and laymen is assured. This centennial is given as a mile stone of the first fifty years work of the Indiana Conference, which, by the way, is the mother of fifteen conferences. There will be musical and literary exercises galore, and speeches and addresses by able men. A chorus of one hundred voices will be a special feature the last day of the centennial.

—Brockway, at the corner of Indiana Ave., and Mississippi street, is selling the most stylish foot wear in the city for the least money. Ladie's it will pay you to see his $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 fine shoes. Courteous treatment and honest goods. 100 Indiana Ave., Pfafflin block.

—John Peters, of Marion, was a visitor to the State Fair.

—Dug Cuney, of Greensburg, took in the sights at the Fair.

—Clyde Radcliff, of Rossville, Ind., is the guest of Chas. Goins.

—Hary Bronson, of Terre Haute, dropped in Thursday to take in the Fair.

—Chas Pollard, a tonsoralist, of South Bend, is in the city seeking a permanent location.

—The supper given at Corinthian church last Tuesday evening was well attended, and was a financial success. The church is rapidly lifting the old debt, through the untiring efforts of the pastor, Rev. E B. Martin.

The Personal Rights league of Chicago will call a world's labor congress to meet in that city during the Columbian exposition. One of the things they have laid down for the congress to do is to declare for abolishing the wage system of labor. It is better to go a little slow. If the wage system were abolished, what would become of those persons who have not brains and ambition enough to do anything else than work for wages, and who really care for nothing else so long as they get their wages.

A Fatal Day.

On the same day on which the terrible tornado occurred in Pennsylvania, in which scores of persons were killed and injured, the Old Colony railroad accident happened, killing and maiming some fifty individuals. The same day, too, in other parts of the Union, there were three other railway accidents attended with loss of life, also a gas explosion that burned two men to death, near the scene of the tornado at Wilkesbarre. A day of so many fatal occurrences has been seldom recorded.

The tornado was certainly one of the strangest that has been noted. Usually before a great storm there are atmospheric inequalities more or less in some parts of the Union. A dense atmosphere at one place, a rarefied one at another, or any sudden and great change of temperature would occasion storms. But the day of the Wilkesbarre tornado there was no warning of it half an hour before it burst. There was a large rain area throughout the country, with high winds in some places. The general absence of cyclonic conditions, however, was noted at the signal stations throughout the Union. All that anybody knew of the Pennsylvania tornado at any of the points where it struck was that suddenly the sky became black as night, then came the whirlwind, the crash of uprooted trees, the falling of walls, the shrieks of the dying and injured. That was all.

France has presented to us another statue, this time of Lafayette, to be set up in Washington. It is the third art work that France has presented to the United States. Really, it is about time the United States was presenting something to France.

One maxim laid down by the Personal Rights league that is to call the labor congress to meet during the World's Fair is this: The general interest of workers should be made paramount to the consideration of the special interests of any trade or occupation.

It is now the time of year when the president of the United States will be expected at county fairs to kiss the babies, make graceful allusions to the biggest pumpkin and bestow the blue ribbon on the prize fat Shorthorn heifer. Well, the president of the United States might be in worse business.

Farmers' Organizations.

The farmers have been taking an inventory of their strength, and measuring it for the coming political campaign. There is no doubt that the financial distress which they have suffered in the past few years has driven them to this. Neither is there any doubt that in the legislation which will immediately follow in the next two or three years the farmers' influence will be powerful, in some states supreme. The greatest value of the legislation in which they will participate will probably consist in the political education they themselves obtain from it. This education is one of the avowed objects of the Farmers' Alliance.

The various farmers' organizations at present include a membership altogether of a little less than four millions, and their numbers are rapidly increasing. Many of them, however, admit both sexes to membership and persons between 16 and 21, so that the actual number of voters may perhaps not be more than two millions at this time. There are seven leading societies which, for political purposes, will act together as one.

The principal one of the seven, is the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, headquarters at Washington. It was formed last year at St. Louis by a union of two other associations, and claims already a membership of two millions. The Alliance admits as members all the rural population, including such preachers, doctors and school teachers as live and labor in the country. Kindred to this is the National Colored Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union, numbering a million throughout the south. It is this colored association that is now taking a hand in South Carolina politics. The Colored alliance has its headquarters at Houston, Tex.

Then comes the National Grange or the Patrons of Husbandry, the ancient and honorable grangers' union, which is still in existence and lively.

The National Farmers' league is a union which is outspokenly political in its aims. Other organizations are The Farmers' Mutual Benefit association, headquarters Mt. Vernon, Ills.; Patrons of Industry, centering at Port Huron, Mich., and the Northwestern alliance, strong in the Northwestern states.

It is to be noted that the recent farmers' movement sprang into activity first in the south and in Texas. All claim to be thoroughly banded together, and declare they will subordinate all other preferences to the advancement of farmers' interests, pecuniary and otherwise. On the whole this is a remarkable uprising.

Japanese Unitarians.

"Buddhism in its highest state and Unitarianism are just the same," says Mr. Kentaro Kaneko, a member of the Japanese privy council. Whether this is a compliment to Buddhism or Unitarianism we leave the reader to decide. But it shows how easily and gracefully the amiable Jap's religion sits upon him when it is mentioned that many of the most cultured of the Japanese, both in official and private life, actually propose to "flop," so to speak, over from Buddhism to Unitarianism, just for the purpose of being in harmony with the western world, whose customs they are adopting. They do not do this from any profound convictions either of conscience or spirituality, but because it is the proper thing. Unitarianism is the form of Christianity that will make the transformation most easy; therefore, say the advanced thinkers of Japan, let us adopt Unitarianism as we adopt trousers and French millinery.

The Unitarians are to be congratulated on this accession of millions of converts to their ranks, but how will the rest of the Christian world, who have spent a thousand dollars for converting the heathen where the Unitarians have spent one, regard this kind of a change in religion?

Mr. Fukuzawa, an eminent Japanese author, advises his countrymen to make the leap from Buddhism to Unitarian Christianity in these words:

> Let us take it, not because it is true, but because it is the creed of the most highly civilized nations, and Japan should wear the same dress as her neighbors with whom she desires to stand well.

If the remains of Grant should finally be transported to Washington, the Grand Army veterans will convey them thither according to a plan which they are at present discussing. It is proposed that the casket containing the body of the beloved commander shall be borne from New York to Washington upon the shoulders of Grant's old soldiers. Successive G. A. R. posts will take charge of the procession, and relays of veterans from one post will relieve each other in carrying the burden to the territory covered by the next. So, by not difficult stages, the journey will finally be made and the remains taken to the national capital.

In her speech the queen congratulates parliament on the steps it has taken to promote technical and primary education. This is the trend of modern education, toward mechanical and technical training and away from book stuffing. The educators of the United States, those in government employ and elsewhere must recognize this and prepare for it. Otherwise the nations of Europe will go so far ahead of us in the trades and industrial arts that we shall never catch up to them.

The supreme court of the United States is praying congress for relief. Pension it and let it go.

In two weeks after the new coinage law went into effect in America, silver in London leaped up to the highest price it had reached in twelve years.

Railroad track iron, telegraph wire, whisky, tobacco and missionaries are now pouring into Africa from all quarters. Will the natives die out before this invasion, as the barbarian does always at the advance of the white man? If the African negro does not thus disappear it will be because he belongs to a race that can hold its own with the white man.

Attention is again called to the fact that the word "cyclone" is incorrectly applied by great newspapers to a tornado. The difference, as established by the United States Signal service, is this: A cyclone is a terrific wind storm traveling, as its name implies in a circle. Now, there is only one region where a wind can whirl in a circle, and that over a body of water, where its path is unobstructed. On land trees, hills, rocks and inequalities of the surface of the earth interfere with its regular progress. The storm which is at sea a cyclone becomes on land a tornado. It is not therefore the correct thing to speak of any storm on land as a cyclone. Don't do it.

The cholera has started out much as it is accustomed to do in seasons when it has been a general pestilence, advancing in that slow, crawling, deadly way happily little known to persons in this generation. It makes its appearance first among the pilgrims to the shrine of the prophet at Mecca. It is conveyed by them westward and northward to Turkey, Persia, Egypt and elsewhere. Thence in the mysterious way which, with all his science, man has never yet been able satisfactorily to trace, it spreads through Europe, and in a little time appears in America. In Europe it haunts the countries on the Mediterranean. Usually it does not appear in America until the next season after it has scourged Europe, and sometimes it exhausts itself in Europe and skips us altogether. Perhaps it will do so this time.

Panic.

It is panic that makes people drown who are precipitated suddenly into the water, when the slightest motion of the hands, if the body is properly balanced, will keep them up. It is panic, blind and unreasoning, that prompts persons to jump out of a carriage with runaway horses attached. They tumble upon their heads and kill themselves. In eight cases out of ten, if they remained in the carriage they would save themselves. It is panic that makes humanity go wild in a crowded building when there is an alarm of fire, generally a false one, and climb over each other and trample one another under foot into a crushed and bleeding mass that sometimes almost has lost the semblance of humanity when the remains are gathered up. If these frenzied individuals had held fast to their seats and not got tangled up in the frightful mass they, too, would have saved their lives.

When panic seizes a man it is like the cramp that grips a strong swimmer. He can do nothing any more. In times of great business disaster, when old firms are falling like leaves in autumn, it is panic that makes things a hundred times worse than they otherwise would be. At such times the man who, like a gambler, keeps his nerve and reason, no matter what happens, is the man who comes out on top. The difference between a strong mind and a weak, silly one is that in a desperate emergency the strong one draws itself together and thinks its way out of the difficulty, while the weak one flies all to pieces.

Brethren and sisters, keep your head on.

Another Improvement In Ships.

The French government is now making an experiment that will be watched with interest not only by the navies of the world but also by merchant marine companies. This is the building of a cruiser with three screw propellers. The fastest passenger steamers of the Atlantic, such as the Teutonic and Victoria Augusta, are twin screw vessels. It is this fact that has greatly helped to make them the ocean flyers they are.

The French naval department, however, reasoned that if two screws were good, three might be better, so they are building the Dupuy de Lorne, a cruiser of 6,296 tons, with three such propellers. The twin screw steamers were not a success at first till they were tinkered and improved from time to time. But when they were perfected they made striking changes in ocean travel, bringing down the record of crossing the Atlantic to less than six days. It may well be that the three screw ship will still further bring it down. The twin screw steamers are practically, as far as machinery and engines go, two ships in one, or rather a double ship joined by a sort of Siamese twin arrangement. There are two screws and two sets of machinery throughout.

The twin screw ship can be steered and turned much more easily than the single screw. If one screw and one whole side of the ship's machinery should be disabled, the other remaining sound, the screw still left would be able to bring her into port. It is believed that the advantages that have been doubled by the twin screws may be tripled by three of them, and that much greater speed will be gained. Perhaps before this century is ended triple screw vessels will be crossing the ocean in four days. Well, we shall see.

Brosnan Bros. & Co.,

37 & 39 S. Illinois. St.

We have opened an elegant New Line of Ladie's Cloaks and New Reefer Jackets for fall.

New Dress Goods,
New Underwear,
New Inks,
Novelties all over the store.

Don't Fail to see our Line of 25c New Importation.

Brosnan Bros. & Co.,

Chautauqua.

"Chautauqua is the most American thing in America," says Professor Hjalmar H. Boyesen.

"Chautauqua," wrote Rudyard Kipling when he visited America three years ago, "is a sort of lawn tennis academy of the arts and sciences."

The Chautauqua system divides itself into two parts. One is the vast C. L. S. C.—the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle—embracing the world in its classes for home study. The other is the summer school on the lake of that name, where thousands of students go annually, many of them ambitious young teachers who desire to improve themselves during their brief vacation. At the school, or schools rather—for there has gradually grown here an agglomeration of educational nuclei—every branch of learning, art or science has a six weeks' term devoted to it. The lessons are so long, the study so severe, that no more than one or two branches can be taken during a summer, but these few are learned with more thoroughness than one might expect from the conditions.

Every kind of person is found among the students. There are some college presidents and professors, who in their hearts know they are deficient in a given branch of learning. They come here, and with the simple humility of the child sit perhaps among their own students and make up the lack they know of. This is the true spirit of science. Young ministers that are to be find here a preliminary course in theology so thorough that in six weeks' time they are able to do a year's ordinary work at theological school. College students who are ambitious and earnest do the same. But determined study is required, and no fooling can creep in.

Many of these learners, who make finally the best teachers and scholars, are very poor in all but brains and splendid will power. What do they therefore do? They seek places to work in the kitchens or wait on table in some of the many boarding houses, thus earning their living as they go. At Chautauqua the waiters quote Latin and the chambermaids discourse of Browning's poetry. These students that thus pay their way by labor are respected neither more nor less than the rest. Here is the ideal community, the true republic—one spot in America that is as it should be. There is a singular absence alike of display of wealth, of snobbery or toadyism. Would that America had a thousand more such places!

"I have offered the president of the United States to submit to arbitration the difference over the Behring sea fisheries," says Queen Victoria in her speech proroguing parliament. But the question does not need arbitration. It is a plain case of Canadian schooners infringing on rights acquired by America through purchase from Russia. That is what the state department at Washington says.

The fast new cruiser Philadelphia is the second of the name. The first bore a notable part in American naval history. In the war against the pirates of Tripoli (1801 to 1805) the gallant wooden cruiser Philadelphia was wrecked and captured by the Tripolitans. They turned her into a first class war ship of their kind and placed her in the harbor with a Turkish crew aboard. In the dead of night, Feb. 16, 1803, Lieut. Decatur, with a force of eighty-three men, on board the Intrepid, a captured and remodeled Turkish war vessel, stole alongside the Philadelphia under pretense of being a friendly vessel in distress. They got near enough to the Philadelphia to set fire to her and blow her up, destroying her completely with a large number of the piratical force on board, and then sailed away safely. This exploit helped to make the fame of the American navy in those days.

In the declaration of principles published by the Personal Rights league the basis of them all is a statement that the productive forces now in existence are abundantly capable of supplying all the reasonable wants of all the people. What is needed is that these forces be properly organized and distributed, so that one man will not commit suicide because he cannot find work, while another has an income of half a million a year, and is hard put to it to devise ways to spend it all. The league believes that the system of co-operative ownership will do away with both the wage system and these inequalities of fortune.

MUSICAL.

Ruby Shelton is able to be out again.

James Nash is rusticating at Anderson.

Miss Mary Smith has joined the Star Concert Co.

Mrs. Ella Gibbs-Thompson will take part in Mrs. Lillian Thomas' concert Monday evening.

John Toliver made a hit this week at the fair ground ministrel company in song and dance.

There is a movement on foot to start a large orchestra, to be composed of young men who have a desire to advance their musical ability.

Studebaker Brothers, the king wagon manufactors, had a quartett advertising their display at the fair grounds.

Harry Singleton, formerly of this city, and leader of the Magnolia Trio, composed of Singleton, Dorsey and Brown, is the proprietor of a concert jubilee troop, who are meeting with success; they were at Peru this week.

The North Side Steam Laundry.

Have you seen it?
Seen what!
The North Side Steam Laundry. It is the cleanest, neatest and the most complete laundry in the city. Every piece of machinery in this establishment is brand new from the foundry and of the best grade and quality, and nothing but first class help are employed at all, for it is both the experience and the matter of the proprietor that the best is the cheapest, the most durable and a source of greatest satisfaction. If you desire the best service for your money patronize the North Side Steam Laundry, It does not make any difference whether you live near or far it has hundreds of agencies all over the city, and a complete delivery system and such other facilities as to enable you to get your work on much shorter time than could be done by any other in the city. Mr. E. P. Roll, the genial and enterprising proprietor, has spared no little pains and money to make this the model laundry of the city, and is conceded even by his competitors that he has succeeded in his aim. The people on the north side are proud of the enterprise, and with one accord say that it has filled a long felt want, and one which characterises the proprietor as the honor of the north side enterprise. Send your next batch of laundry to the North Side Steam Laundry, cor. Seventh and Illinois streets.

CHAS. SINDLINGER.
Meat Market, 98 & 100 W. First St.
Wholesale and retail dealer in fresh salt and smoked meats, poultry, butter, eggs, game and oysters. Fine hams, bacon, lard and sausage a speciality.
TELEPHONE 1271.

THE DOMESTIC LAUNDRY,
NO. 73 North Illinois Street
The best place
To get good work.
SHIRTS ONLY 10 cts.
W. A. COX, proprietor.

HEAR THAT KNOCKING

"WRAPS."

The greatest lot of them this year. No other year and no other place can equal them.

Mesdames', Misses', Childrens', JACKETS, WRAPS, CAPES, NEWMARKETS, CLOAKS,

Many styles, some that cannot be duplicated. Among these some very fine imported garments.

We suggest that it will be to your advantage to call early and examine carefully.

L. S. AYRES & CO

[POLITICAL—FROM FIRST PAGE.]

every Afro-American vote, but the co-operation of every one of them.

—

Congressman W. D. Bynum has returned to the city. Ais election is almost a foregone conclusion.

—

Mr. Firman Stout, of Sabine, Ind., and candidate for county commissioner was in town this week. While not so well known in this city, he is very popular with the colored citizens of Bridgeport and where he is known.

—

The State Afro-American League met at the criminal court room last evening and was largely attended. Speeches were made by Hons. J. S. Hinton, W. Allison Sweeney, E. E. Coaper, G. L. Knox, and many others. It was a noticeable fact that the spirit of narrowness and political intolerance so manifest at the last meeting of the State League had disappeared, and independence of thought was at a premium.

—

Said a colored man who had been wrongfully arrested the other day for disturbing the peace, and who had been discharged after a hearing before the mayor: "You can say what you please about Democrats in general and Mayor Sullivan in particular, but he is the fairest man who ever sat in that police court. An innocent or a good man need have no fear of going before Judge Sullivan. I am a Republican, but if he ever runs for office, I shall vote for him."

—

The civil rights case of Capt. J. M. Porter vs H. Slauss, which was decided a few months ago in favor of Mr. Porter, but which decision was declared invalid, owing to a defect in the law, will be carried to the Supreme Court and a test case made of the same. Every Afro-American in Marion county should rally to the support of Capt. Porter in this worthy contention for civil rights due, but unjustly denied us.

—

Hon. J. S. Hinton was orator of the day at an emancipation celebration, last Monday in Campaign, Ill. The attendance was large, and the reports say that Mr. Hintons effort was eloquent, logical and convincing.

INDIVIDUAL OPINIONS

Of THE FREEMAN---What Subscribers and Friends say and Think of it.

Brunswick, Ga., May 23, 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I have watched with eagerness the course of The Freeman and I have no hesitation in sayinig that I believe it to *be the best* work of its kind (devoted to the Negro) ever instituted. You have my sympathy in your work.
Yours truly, WM. H. CLARK.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. E. E. Cooper:—Continue The Freeman. I know it is the best Negro paper published in America; I can't do without it. Yours for the race,
REV. G. D. OLDEN.

Wesson, Miss., May 24, 1890
Editor The Freeman:—
I have been a constant reader of The Freeman two months. Your agent, Dr. Dukes, calls around and delivers it regularly every Saturday. Superior to any paper I ever read. Yours H. M. SMITH.

Jackson, Tenn, May 12, 1890.
To the Editor:—
In view of the very satisfactory relation I have had with your paper for the past three months, I cherfully recommend it to all parties, to whom it may not already be known. I deem it a valuable paper. Respectfully,
JAS MURRAY.

Vaiden, Miss., May, 12 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I read the papers Saturdays. I will begin at once to introduce your illustrated paper. It is one of the be t that I ever read. It should be in every family. Yours truly,
J. C. ANDERSON.

Wilmington, N. C. May 8th, 1890.
Edward E. Cooper:—
This will inform you that we are weekly readers of your paper. My father and mother is as eager to get it as if it was so much gold dust. Very respectfully, R. A. HUGGINS.

Tuskeege, Ala., April 28th, 1890.
Allow me to say that I have watched your enterprise and success with a great deal of pleasure and anything that I can do to further the cause and interest of your paper I will gladly do. Yours truly, B. T. WASHINGTON.

Saint Joseph, Mo., July 30th, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
I have taken pride in reading your paper the past twelve months, and I must congratulate you on this grand enterprise; one of the grandest among our race journals.
MRS. A. L. HESTON

Beaumount, Texas, June 4th, 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
I desire to take The Freeman because I find it is a noble paper and is worthy of reading. I have been in Texas for two or three weeks and I have not seen one of your papers since I came. Respectfully, J. T. SPANN.

To the Editor of The Freeman:—
Enclosed find money order check for renewal of my subscription to your valuable paper, for which I have been a subscriber three months. It is the best colored paper I've ever read. May success crown your efforts.
J. M. ANDERSON, N. Y. City.

Topeka, Kan., May 4th, 1890.
Editor Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I send you the written slip clipped from your most valuable paper which I believe to be the best Negro newspaper in the land, a complete history of the Afro-American; and in the words of "Rip Van Winkle;" "May it live long and prosper."
Yours, A. D. DEFRANTZ.

Lawrence, Kan., July 2, 1890.
E. E. Cooper, Esq:—
Enclosed find $3.60 for papers as per your bill for June. I consider The Freeman the model Afro-American newspaper, perfect in typographical arrangement, national in subject matter and fearless in its advocacy of right and its denunciation of wrong.
Very truly yours, A. S. GRAY.

Baltimore, Md., May 6th, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Being a constant reader of The Freeman and noticing your advertisement about the ten greatest Negroes, living or dead, I have selected the ten. Having such great confidence in your paper, compels me to have the same in its editor. My mother is a constant reader of The Freeman and has gotten many neighbors to subscribe.
MARY E. DASHIELL.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 15, 1889.
Treasury Dep't, Fourth Auditor's Office.

E. E. Cooper:—
I wish The Freeman continued success. I have been a subscriber about a year, and have noted the development of your idea as to an illustrated paper for the race with interest and gratification. Very truly yours,
R. H. TERRELL.

Office of A. H. Cabell, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, hay corn and bran:
Henderson, Ky., July 30th, 1890.
S. S. Cabell, Chicago Representative of Freeman
My Dear Sir:—
I enclose my subscription in this letter. I have been reading The Freeman carefully since you first sent it, and do unhesitatingly pronounce it the best I have ever read published by an Afro-American. Yours truly,
A. H. CABELL.

Grenada, Miss., May 5th, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Long may The Freeman ive to foster the good work that is allotted to no other paper in the United States. Every one should assist in spreading it until in every Negro cabin it will find its way, bearing the portraits of our eminent men and women.
Respectfully, D. H. BUTLER.

Norwalk, Iowa, 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
Sir: Please find enclosed $1.35 for which apply on my subscription from time expired. The Freeman has become as an old friend; it is not only for its own good, but in the way of advancing and elevating the Negro morally, racially and intellectually. I am very much pleased with the outlook of its grand possibilities. I will use what influence I possess for its advancement. Very sincerely, JAMES EPPERSON.

Rusk, Tex., June 7th, 1890.
Dear Freeman:—
Enclosed find one dollar on my subscription. I am highly pleased with your paper and can't afford to do without it. May success crown your effort for good. Yours,
J. W. FLOYD

Washington, N. C., June 4th, 1890.
E. E. Cooper, Editor of The Freeman:—
I never read a better paper than The Freeman. It is what every Negro who can read should take and read, that he might be informed as concerns things of the Negro race
Yours for success, R. A. CALDWELL

Bordeaux, S. C., July 17, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Please send me agent's terms for The Freeman. I can say of The Freeman it is the best paper in the United States. Please answer at once and oblige yours,
S. S. HUMBERT.

New Orleans, La., July 8, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
I send a postoffice order for three month's subscription for your valuable paper, a journal for all colored people. It has no equal for our race. Youre truly,
W. E. HYMEN.

Pine Bluff Ark., July 14, 1890.
Edward E. Cooper:—
Enclosed please find $2.40 for a year's subscription to The Freeman. My husband and I consider it the best paper published by our race. Yours respectfully, MRS. A. S. MOON.

Jackson, Tenn., April 30th, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
The fact is, The Freeman takes here like hot cakes, and may it live long to vindicate the Negroes' rights and uphold and speak good words for him where meritorius. Yours,
I. B. JONES, Lock box 232.

Brooklyn, N. Y. May 22nd, 1890.
Dear Sir:—
You will please continue to send The Freeman to my address. During the month of June and July I will make a thorough canvass for your paper in my town and the State. The Freeman takes better than any other journal.
Yours truly, M. A. BUTT.

Michigan City, Miss., May 12 1890.
Editor of The Freeman:—
I am a subseriber for your valuable paper and think it has no equal. In my family circle it always comes first. A. M. MASON.

Vicksburg, Miss., May 25th, 1890.
Mr. E. E. Cooper:—
I am pleased to see the improvement made in your paper within the past twelve months. I will subscribe from to-day.
Fraternally, R. A. SMALL.

Kokomo, Ind., May 21, 1890.
Mr. E. E. Cooper:—
I endorse your paper and will try to get you some subscribers; but if I don't succeed, I shall pay mine at any rate.
Very respectfully,
J. R. BRABOY, Music Dealer.

Washington, N. C. May 19, 1890.
Mr. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I have been reading your paper for the past 6 or 8 months and I find it the best paper in regard to our race I ever read. I have been taking it from your agent. I will do all I can for The Freeman and speak for its interest wherever I go. Respectfully,
R. B. PICKENS.

Brazona, Texas, May 20th, 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I think The Freeman is just such a paper as the race needs. While traveling over the country I can get some subscribers. Please send me agents terms.
Respectfully, N. H. McKinley.

Baltimore, Md., May 23rd, 1890.
Mr. Edward E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I have taken your paper for over two years and have been a careful reader of its columns, especialy editorial, and am pleased to say that I think it a perfect gem, manly and square in its politics.
Respectfully, J. W. JONES.

Cape Girardeau, Md., May 10, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Dear Sir: I have been a close reader of your paper ever since it was first introduced in our city and I like the paper; in fact, I hold it in preference to any Afro American paper that I have ever subscribed for. I will always speak in favor of The Freeman.
Yours with due respect, M. W. ALEXANDER.

Rockville City, Mo.
Editor of The Freeman, Dear Sir:—
I have read a few copies of your paper and have distributed sample copies received among our citizens. A great many were surprised to know that it was edited by a colored man; they speak in its behalf. No one could speak otherwise. You may enroll my name on your subscription list, not only as a subscriber, but as a worker. Yours, W. E. SEAMER.

Wilson's Mills, N. C., May 20th, 1890.
Mr. E. E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: I am very much pleased with your valuable paper. I have distributed some of the copies amongst our best people; those to whom I have shown the paper say it is the grandest they ever saw. It is certainly "something new under the sun" for our people down here to see an illustrated colored paper. I think I shall be able to send in a few subscribers within a few weeks. Yours for success,
A. J. HARRIS.

Office of the American Pub., Co.,
Hartford, Conn., May 26th 1890.
Editor of The Freeman:—
Dear Sir: Glad to hear that the circulation of The Freeman is increasing rapidly, and we trust the good work will go on with you. We see all the colored papers and magazines and must say that The Freeman in every way excels. With best wishes, we remain,
Yours very truly, WALTER BLISS, Sec'y.

Wichita, Kas., May 4 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Sir: I am a constant reader of The Freeman and have been from its first introduction here. I am told that a hundred copies are sold here, weekly. I admire it because it is fearless, out-spoken, has no pets or favorites; never pick the men who wrong the Negro, but go after them on the spot, and get them too.
D. L. ROBINSON, 607 N. Main St.

Office Star of Zion, Salisbury, N. C.,
June 30th, 1890.
Editor E. E. Cooper:—
Sir: Permit me to congratulate you on the make-up, appearance and general improvement of The Freeman. You are certainly publishing a paper creditable alike to yourself and the entire race. The fight you are making for proper recognition must eventually win. I am fighting valiantly along the same line. You deserve the patronage and support of the race everywhere. Truly and sincerely,
JNO. C. DANCY.

Marion, Ark., Crittenden Co., Aug. 2, 1890.
Edward E. Cooper:—
I have one old copy of The Freeman of Dec. 21, 1889. I like it very much, and the way it is edited and speaks of what we all should do to elevate ourselves, others and our children. Please send me a few sample copies so I may read them and show them to my reading neighbors. I can say, sir, it is the best colored journal I ever read. Truly yours,
D. H. JACKSON.

Chicago, Ill., July 24th, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
Having subscribed two weeks ago for your great illustrated paper, I thought I would write, congratulating you on your noble effort. I am deeply interested in colored journals, but of all the papers, both the news and the political, I think yours the best. It is a purely non-partisan and an independent paper, and one that all lovers of the race should read and admire. Yours truly,
C. W. LYTLE.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
I have read your paper for several months and with frankness or without fear of flattery, I can give utterance to the following: I have read several periodicals edited by colored men, and can truthfully say that no other paper that has come to my notice has so ably defended the cause of liberty and right among our people.
Yours, W. L. ANDERSON.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 14, 1890.
Editor of The Freeman:—
I cannot help writing you a few lines and congratulating you on such a splendid paper as The Freeman. I am perfectly carried away with it. I think every colored person should subscribe for it and be proud of such an advocate for their race. I wish you success. I hope it will be in every household and am glad I subscribed for it.
Respectfully, MRS. M. A. PHILLIPS.

Office of State Normal School for Colored Students William B Paterson Principal.
Montgomery, Ala., May 30th, 1890.
Mr. E. E. Cooper, Dear Sir:—
I have been reading your paper for the last three months, and can say boldly that it is the best colored paper that I have ever read. I hope that you may continue the good work, in order that we, who are teaching, may learn of the many things that are going on in the world, Very truly,
E. Z. PHILLIPS.

Washington, D. C. June 30, 1890
Editor of The Freeman:—
Dear Sir. Your most excellent and valuable paper is received weekly, and placed on file in our reading room for young men. Please accept our sincere thanks for the interest shown in our work. We need the sympathy and encouragement of every colored man and woman in the country. Your paper is eagerly sought for each week, and declared to be one of the best and newsiest papers now published by colored gentlemen in America.
Respectfully, MRS. E. A. DUFFIELD,
Pres. Reading Room Assoctation.

Monticello, Ark., May 25th, 1890.
E. E. Cooper:—
Dear Sir: Without the slightest hesitancy, I pronounce The Freeman a gem of Negro enterprise. In its mechanical make-up, it has no superior; its typographical dressing is somewhat above par, and last, though not least, editorials show that he that manipulates its editorial nail-keg is a man of broad and conservative views. The Freeman is a living monument of Negro thrift and pluck, and should be encouraged by every intelligent Afro-American in the United States. May its cuts be chiseled deep, and shine out more resplendent each week.
Respectfully, E. M. ARGYLE.

Independence, Kans., May 16 1890.
Editor The Freeman:—
The editor of the Kansas Tribune handed me a copy of your illustrated paper, and sir according to my notion, it is one of the best papers published by our people. It gives what we want, and leaves out the useless matter. It measures up fairly well with the other illustrated papers, and the independent ground which it has marked out, gives to it additional prestige and power. I would be pleased to take the agency for this part of the State if agreeable to you. Sincerely yours, E. M. WOODS.

"Does the high school breed egotistical Philistinism?" asks M. W. S. in The Business Woman's Journal. We give it up.

What has The Leadville Dispatch been doing lately that it should break out like this: "Love never has to be watched to see that it does a full day's work."

July has been a month of accident and disaster.

Still Secretary Blaine is talking reciprocity and sugar.

St. Louis has no reason to complain of the census, since under it she passes from the sixth to the fifth city in population in the union.

It is now the season of the year in which Larry Jerome wrote under his autograph in a Saratoga hotel register, "I came to Saratoga for change and rest. The waiters got the change and the landlord got the rest."

Look out for the counterfeit two dollar bills. They are an excellent imitation of the genuine. There is one infallible way to test them and other United States paper money. Take a pin or needle and run it under the silk fiber that is scattered through the paper of the bill. If with the pin you can pull up the thread so that it is plainly visible, then you can take that money for the face of it. The counterfeit twos are silver certificates.

Is there a really fireproof building in America? The huge structure in New York, in which were the headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph company, was supposed to be; yet when once the opportunity offered a million arrows of flame darted up its walls on the inside. The fire bent and melted the iron plates, and penetrated the tower at the very top. It was a thrilling sight to witness the flames bursting through the sides of the cupola nearly 300 feet above ground. But most thrilling of all was the sight of the girls and men upon the roof, driven from their work, hundreds of them, by the smoke and flames, praying, screaming and wringing their hands. Through the skill and bravery alone of the firemen all these were saved from a frightful death.

The Chautauqua students are doing excellent work in taking up the important questions of the day and carefully studying them. They do not hesitate to tackle radical questions, and in this they are wise. An all around intelligent person needs wide information. The Chautauquans are at present studying Henry George's works.

The New York Evening Post says that the conference silver bill reported by Senator Sherman, which has become a United States statute, is really a better law than the one which has been in force some years, and which the new law reveals.

North Carolina Negroes.

"If there is one subject on which the southerner will talk volubly to a northern man it is the negro," writes a correspondent of The New York Sun from North Carolina. Accordingly he interviewed numbers of the white North Carolinians. He found among other things that 30,000 blacks have emigrated from the Tar Heel State, mostly to the Yazoo delta in Mississippi, in one year, 1889. One cause of the wholesale migration was said to be a gaudy and splendid colored circular which was sown broadcast among the negroes by the seductive and sweetly singing railroad agent. The circular represented the black man in his present cabin in one picture, in another the paradise that waited for him in the garden spot of the Mississippi.

The negroes in consequence fairly tumbled over one another to reach this earthly paradise. When they got there, however, they found they must still work by the day and live on corn and bacon, which promises from present prospects to be the fate of the southern farm negro till the millennium. One man, however, a tobacco broker, gave a different explanation of the exodus. He said:

"We are to blame in this matter. We have not paid the darkies enough wages, considering the profits we have made out of our crop, and in consequence I have seen carloads of them on their way west."

The writer quotes southern politicians to the effect that only for the negro question the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Tennessee would go strongly Republican, being inclined to protection on account of their newly awakened manufacturing interests. If the colored men were to vote Democratic the southern whites would vote Republican, so intense is their hatred of negro domination. The typical southern view of the negro is perhaps contained in the fellowing:

Now you will hear everybody say that the nigger is lazy and won't work unless watched. That's one of his best characteristics, and I'll tell you why. If he was different we would lose him. I had one nigger in my employ named Henry, who was half brother to one of Norfolk's smartest white men, and he was just like his half brother. He didn't need any watching. He could do more work than any two of his fellows. Valuable hand? No, sir. Inside of four years after I hired him he came to me and said:

"I done gwine to leave yo, Mr. Ballentine."

"I knew it," said I; "you're going to work for yourself, you rascal." That was the fact. He had bought a farm, and he wanted me to lend him some money to put it in shape, and I had to let him have it. I'd sooner lend money to him than to any man I know of, but he doesn't have to borrow now. If the niggers were all like him where would our help come from? The lazy nigger who has to be watched is the mainstay of our southern industry, because if he is watched and encouraged, as you would encourage your child in doing a task, he will do more work in our climate than two white men could.

The North Carolina negro, as the correspondent saw him, seemed well fed and clothed. A peck of cornmeal and four pounds of bacon a week is the ration for the colored laborer. But does he vote? No, he does not.

The summer conference in London of the United International Arbitration Peace association and the Peace society was very quiet, and not much has been said of it. Yet many distinguished names were among those of the advocates of universal peace. From various civilized nations the delegates came—from Italy, from France and Spain, from America and England and from Holland. David Dudley Field, in opening the congress, spoke of the simultaneous graduated disarmament of nations which the society advocated. While all indications seem to point the other way, that will very possibly be the end of the gigantic war preparations now making among most of the nations. Weapons of war will be brought to such perfection that nations will be very evenly matched, and will find it far better to arbitrate their differences than to fight them out, since neither will care to risk being swept from the earth.

It has no Competitor.

We have just recieved an electro-type "ad" of THE FREEMAN which we insert. THE FREEMAN has no competitor in the Journalistic field. It is the greatest Negro newspaper in the world, and should receive the support of all race loving people.—Texas Reformer.

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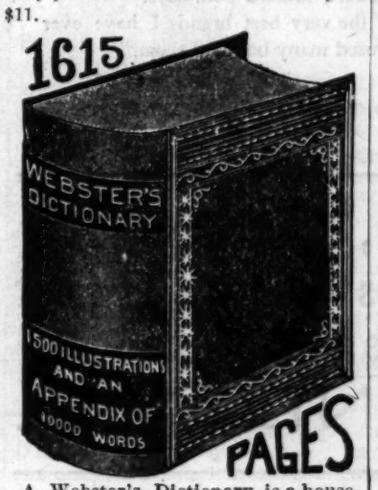

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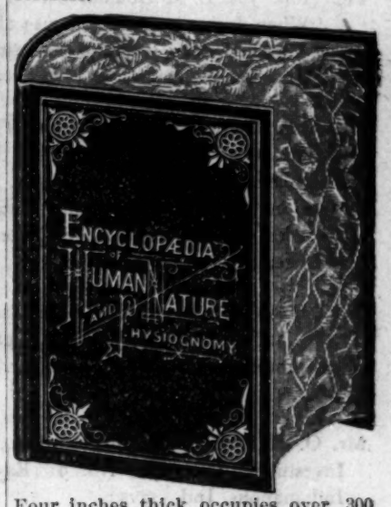

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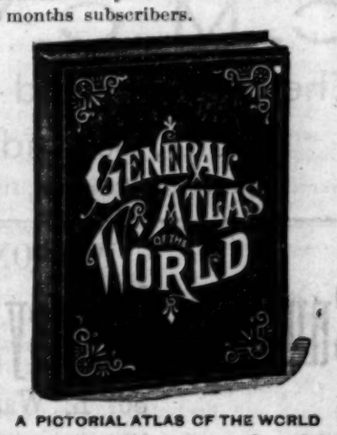

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Mr. Albert T. Beck, attorney at law, Thorpe Block, says:

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J. M. Dawson.

Mr. O. B. McIntire, Remington, Ind., manager of the North Alabama Investment Company, No. 91 East Market Street, Thorpe Block, Indianapolis, Ind., says:

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"Wells' Opera, Cigar is one of the very best brands I have ever smoked, regardless of price. I have used many boxes of them."

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American Universities.

We have enough of them. They are as plentiful as candidates. Whenever a man has heaped up a great mass of wealth straightway he founds a university, as it is called, and names it after himself. One man rarely has, or is willing to give, money enough to fit up even a small one horse college as it ought to be, consequently we have a hundred or more American "universities" that have a course of study a shade above what a cominon high school ought to be and no more.

In the strict sense of the word a university is a school where a college graduate may go and study a profession, thus fitting himself for life work; or, if not that, where he may pursue some branch of science or art. The university proper begins where the college leaves off. In this higher sense we have not a real university in America. We ought to have at least four—one east, one west, one south and one at Washington. At present Johns Hopkins, in Baltimore, although run on a plan too narrow and conservative to meet the needs of a free country in the last quarter of the Nineteenth century, comes nearest to the real university of anything in America. Yet the Johns Hopkins school is cramped for means, and cannot do the good it might on that account.

Here is a chance for some Mr. Moneybags to confer a lasting benefit on the young people of his country by endowing the school mentioned, or some other well established high institution of learning, and enabling it to gradually work up to the ideal university. But, no! Each petty moneyed man must found a school of his own, thus adding to the already too great number of ill equipped little colleges that are never more than half full of students.

Another fact works against the building up of a magnificent university in America. That is the sectarian feeling. In no other country than America does the question of theological denominations enter into the plan of an education. The German universities are not sectarian, neither are the English, to the extent of making a matter of education of one's creed. But in the United States each church denomination must try to found its own colleges. The Baptist would not have his children go to a Methodist school, and vice versa. If, irrespective of the church to which they belonged, which is their own private affair, our wealthy citizens would unite in the effort to build one great school, endowed with all that wealth and learning could bestow, one that could take rank with the best in Europe, then our children would no longer need to go to Europe for their higher education.

Better yet, if they would add their endowments to some of the state universities already in existence, on a strictly non-sectarian basis, they might at once make their names illustrious and serve mankind.

Signed Newspaper Articles.

Mr. W. D. Howells writes in Harper's Magazine strongly in favor of signed newspaper articles, not only editorials, but all other contributions. He says, "Every editorial, every smallest piece of reporting that involves a personal matter, should be signed by the writer, who should be personally responsible for his words."

Let us see. There is the great boss and chief of a thundering metropolitan daily. It bellows around the world; its influence is felt from pole to pole. Its editorials are famous for wit, sarcasm and far insight into things. The editor of that great journal sometimes hits it, even when he drops into prophecy. He gets letters from many quarters congratulating him on his wit, his foresight, his power of slinging English. How would it do to let a howling outside world know that all this work that thrills the globe is from the hand of a little stoop shouldered, long haired fellow up in a back room, whom nobody knows, and who works for small pay? Such knowledge would destroy the discipline of any great newspaper office in Christendom.

Again, how would this sound? "Bridget Maloney, of Jenkins square, poured kerosene on the kitchen fire to hurry it up last wash day. The funeral of the fingers that were found will take place to-morrow. (Signed) J. Augustus Van Artevelde."

For some reason never yet explained cholera infests the followers of Mahomet more than anybody else. The disease is raging in Japan, carried thither in part at least by Turkish vessels. With the bad drainage of Asiatic cities the pestilence is sweeping some of them like a besom of destruction.

In the production of pig iron the south has already advanced so much that Alabama is the third state in this respect. Pennsylvania is first, as of old, and Ohio second. But the next census may take away the scepter even from Pennsylvania and bestow it on a southern state.

Probably the largest number of pleasure seekers ever assembled together in one day visited Coney Island on a hot Sunday in August recently. They numbered 159,000 persons.

Fort Scott, Kan., has made an increase of 120.35 per cent. since the last census, its population now being 11,837. Where is another town that can show a greater rate of increase.

Mr. Agib Ricketts was president of the Prohibition convention of Pennsylvania.

We've got the chap now that will kill off the "insect foes which infest the field, the garden and the farm." A Mr. Enock, of London, is raising him in large numbers to export to foreign countries and turn him loose to eat up potato beetles and cucumber fleas. He is a Russian, this infinitesimal messenger of good. His name? Well, it is semiotellus nigripes. Don't forget it, please.

A Card.

To the Democrats of Marion County.

The approaching election is one of great importance to the democracy of the state and county. The platform adopted by the Republicans at their recent state convention in reference to local option is parctically a war upon the time-honored custom of the Germans. I write to request all of my friends to go the polls on election day and vote the whole democratic ticket, as I intend to do all in my power for the success of the democratic party. Respectfully. JACOB A. EMRICH, County Commissioner

Indianapolis, Sept. 22.

A Really Meritorious Newspaper.

Editor Edward E. Cooper, of THE FREEMAN, the leading colored paper of the United States, and one of the really meritorious illustrated weekly papers of the country, can certainly be proud of his achievement in the journalistic field. THE FREEMAN was started about two years ago, and seems to have wonderfully filled a long and very popular want with the colored people, not only in this city, but the entire country, as it immediately acquired a large and paying circulation, as well as a most liberal advertising patronage, and became at once a most valuable business enterprise. It is conducted with marked ability, is independent in politics and with its corps of able contributors promises soon to become the recognized organ of the colored race throughout the country.—The Independent.

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FUMAS CIGAR

See that the word MENDEL appears on the ash. Others are imitations.

Male Mankind---Here You Have It!

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Overcoats, Meltons, Kerseys, Wide Wales, and Cheviots,

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$4 Up.—PANTS! PANTS!! PANTS!!!—$4 Up.

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☞We keep all that is going in late Fads. Give us a call.

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